



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Per Doz. \$15.00
H. PRICE & CO.
12 QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 13,664 號牌十陸百陸千叁萬壹第 日十式月壹十年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1901. 壹拜禮 號十叁月式十年壹零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$2½ PER MONTH

CHAMPAGNE
JULES MUMM
PER CASE. PINTS, \$50; QUARTS, \$48
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WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
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Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
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FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

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Fine Old Highland Whisky,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.
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CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S
PRICES \$10.75 PER DOZEN
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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
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Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
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SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

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7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
9.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1901.

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EMPORIUM.
THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
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We are Agents for the famous "NEW
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and we also supply fittings of every description.
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Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.
Primrose Cases \$5.65 \$7.40
Pegamoid Cases \$6.25 \$8.00
Ejector Cases \$6.90 \$8.65
5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
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Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.
Gunmakers,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1897.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC. C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
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ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.75 per doz.
Less old than the above.
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11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
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A fine, full, and fruity wine.
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A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.
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BASS' LIGHT GRAVITY ALE.
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Price 50 Cents and \$1.
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MANUFACTURED BY
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THE VERY BEST ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY.
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Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout
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HAS been re-opened, under J. Wainwright's
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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (see Hongkong), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
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Imported from the best growers,
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variety. Imported from the
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

of the secret societies—the *Kalao Hui* and *Talao Hui*—to fire the temporary palace at Kaifeng during the celebration there of Her Majesty's birthday. This event gave emphasis to Yung Lu's persuasive eloquence, and he drove home his arguments with so much effect that the Court is now really en route for the old capital. At any rate reports are current in native circles that the Court will reach Peking about the middle of January next, unless YUAN SHI-KAI's advice be taken and a halt cried at Pao-tung-fu, pending the evacuation of Tientsin by the foreign troops.

So far it is clearly apparent that the fountain of authority in the Central Kingdom is still the Empress Dowager. It is Her Majesty who decides on the movements of the Imperial Court and Her Majesty only. The Emperor KWANG HSU, the Son of Heaven, the occupant of the Dragon Throne, the sole sovereign within the Four Seas, the absolute lord of more than three hundred millions of people, has really no say in the matter. His wishes do not seem to have even been consulted; he is merely a puppet Emperor, no more than a name. Even those officials who would fain act under his orders and by his authority alone, are compelled to seek directions and sanction from the old lady who sways the destinies of China. Even the new Grand Secretary, YUNG LU, has been obliged to defer to this usurper of power, as will be seen by the following remarks contained in a letter he recently sent to some high officials in Central China, in which he exhorted them to "keep up their hearts, as he was using all his best endeavours and influence with the Empress Dowager to persuade her to listen to his advice and return to Peking, and that he would guarantee that their Majesties would leave Kaifeng for Peking on the date fixed." That there are other and less beneficial influences than those of YUNG LU at work at the Chinese Court is unhappily the fact. The harem influences are there, and they are both pernicious and corrupt. LI LIEN-YING, the favourite eunuch of the Empress Dowager, has Her Majesty's ear, and is always ready to instil poison into it if it suits him to do so. He uses his influence almost entirely for the gratification of his greed and the furtherance of his own ends. The Kaifeng correspondent of a Shanghai native paper shows how cleverly this knave worked the movements of the Court for his own profit. When the Court journeyed from Hsian-fu to Kaifeng there were frequent complaints made as to the arrangements entered into for Her Majesty's comfort. Soon, however, as they arrived at the Honan frontier, all difficulties at once vanished, and no complaints were made. The correspondent accounts for this by saying that the Governor and Treasurer of Honan took the bull by the horns, by filling LI LIEN-YING's pockets first and then arranging for the comfort of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, while the authorities of Shensi haggled with the eunuch and cut down his demands. The Chihli mandarins, profiting by the experience of other provincial officials, went one better than their confreres of Honan and gave LI LIEN-YING all he asked and a trifle over for luck. This is to smooth the way for the journey of the Court through that province to Peking. Nothing can be done in China without bribery, and the nearer approach is made to the centre of Government the greater grow the greed and extortion of officials. With such advisers and such harpies dominating the Court, it cannot be a source of much wonder that corruption should be rampant, or that the Government should be rotten and untrustworthy to an extent unknown in Western countries. The Chinese Government has been through the furnace of adversity, but it is to be feared, has emerged little the better for the experience.

The German mail of the 27th ult. was delivered in London on the 27th inst.

The French cruiser *Chassepoteau* *Lavbat* arrived on Saturday morning from Nagasaki.

A revised table of rates of postage, taking effect from the 1st prox., is published in the *Gazette*.

On Saturday night the British warships in the Harbour engaged in search-light practice, and for about an hour there was a most brilliant display, which attracted thousands of Chinese to the Praya.

The change of colour which some of the British men-of-war in the Harbour have been undergoing of late has caused no little comment in the Colony. It appears that Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has received a commission to make extensive experiments as to the most suitable external paint for war vessels.

The statement of stamp revenue for the months of November 1900 and 1901 shows a decrease in the latter month of \$3,893.99. The item Conveyance or Assignment fell by no less than \$3,254, while Adhesive Stamps declined by \$1,114.83. The principal increases were exhibited by Bill of Exchange and Promissory Note, \$1,125.73, and Probate or Letters of Administration, \$1,008.63.

A. S. John's Cathedral Choir team will play two Association football matches v. teams of the H.K.F.C., on the 6th and 13th instant.

A Tokyo contemporary learns that Russia intends to despatch a further force of 12,000 soldiers to Port Arthur by the end of February next.

As was feared would happen, Mr. W. N. Pethick, formerly private secretary to the late Li Hung-chang, has succumbed to his illness. He died in Tientsin on the 29th inst.

His Excellency the Governor has approved of the appointment of Inspector R. G. McEwen to the position of Inspector of Markets under the Sanitary Board.

H.M.S. river gunboat *Teal* has been launched at Shanghai. She was first put together in England, being built in water-tight sections and then taken to pieces and shipped out to the Far East in company with the *Maarten*, just put together here. The *Teal* steams 13 knots.

The following will represent the Hongkong Hockey Club in a match v. H.M.S. *Endymion* to-day, commencing at 4.30 p.m.:—Forwards—J. Hooper, Capt. Dykes, F. A. Cox, Capt. Chapman, and A. C. J. Stevens; Halves—C. P. Clark, T. Ennor, and H. W. Slade; backs—F. H. Yeats and G. Edmondson; goal—A. N. Othier.

The resignations by Messrs. M. W. Slade and J. Messop of their commissions as captain in the Field Battery and lieutenant in the Volunteer Corps have been accepted by H. E. the Governor, who has also approved of the former's provisional attachment as Captain to the Reserve of the Corps.

We have received from the Victoria Dispensary, Queen's Road, a pretty pictorial calendar for 1902. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., agents for the Queen Insurance Co., send examples of the calendar and blotting-book issued by them. In addition we have received from Messrs. H. Price & Co., a charming calendar; also that of the National Assurance Co. of Ireland from the agents, the East Asiatic Trading Co., and of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., the local agents.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 19th inst. says:—We have just been informed by the goldsmiths acting for Mr. Lim Loh that they have heard to-day by cablegram that the appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal of the Straits Settlements, which reversed the judgment of the Chief Justice given in favour of the plaintiff Nai Bai in the action to recover possession of the land on which are the large block of buildings in "Raffles Place" and "Change Alley" now occupied by Kelly and Walsh, the Robinson Piano Co., and other firms, has been dismissed with costs. Mr. Lim Loh is therefore to be congratulated on the success of his defence to the action.

The members of the Hongkong Police Force gave a highly successful smoking concert on Saturday evening in the mess room of the Central Police Station. There was a large attendance, including many visitors, and there was no lack of talent. Sergeant H. G. Garrod fulfilled the duties of chairman in a manner that was appreciated by all, and he was supported on either hand by Mr. F. J. Badoley, Acting Captain Superintendent; Mr. A. Mackie, Acting Deputy Superintendent; Inspectors Ford, Baker, and Williamson. Among the singers were Staff-Sergeant Vigors, A.O.C., Sergeant Ward, R.A.M.C., Sergeant Jardine, R.M.A., Sergeant Simmers, R.E., Corporal Marton, R.M.L.I., *Blunheim*; Private Burgess, A.O.C., Corporal Everleigh, R.E., Messrs. J. Laycock, Shepherd, Brown, Dorney, and Rutledge. The harmony was of an excellent nature and was continued till past midnight with great spirit. Sapper Long, R.E., and Band-Sergeant Cartwright, *Blenheim*, did good service at the piano. A very enjoyable programme was brought to a close by votes of thanks to the entertainers and to Sergeant Garrod for his conduct in the chair, and the company separated after singing "God Save the King" and "Auld Langsyne," led by Sergeant Jardine. It should be mentioned that the tasteful decoration of the hall, which was a subject of general admiration, was the work of Messrs. Fineman and Dorney.

The following isolated paragraph, which comes from a reliable source, is important as showing the dangers which a passenger runs in taking a sampan across the Harbour at night without first getting its number registered by the police:—On Christmas Eve an European resident in Kowloon, who had been dining out, got down to the Star Ferry wharf about one o'clock and called for a sampan. The policeman on duty there told him that he should go to Blake Pier, the recognised place from which the sampans sail after nightfall and where a police officer is always stationed to take the numbers of those craft that leave with passengers for the Kowloon side. The diner-out, however, proved obstinate and declared that he would have a sampan from where he pleased. He did so and went off accordingly. Some minutes later another sampan left the wharf, and its occupant's attention was attracted in the middle of the fairway by cries for help and the sound of some person struggling in the water. This turned out to be the gentleman who had left on the first sampan. He was hauled on board in a half-drowned condition. His story was to the effect that when in mid-channel the sampan people had set upon and overpowered him, robbed him of between \$80 and \$100 and then thrown him overboard. Being able to swim, he kept afloat until rescued by the second sampan. The number of the sampan on which he was robbed is, of course, unknown, and as the gentleman is not desirous of having his name mentioned in connection with the affair the matter will probably be allowed to drop.

The Bachelors gave a ball at Bangkok on the 14th inst.

The *London Globe*, in commenting on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's presence at the Redmond banquet at Ottawa last month, said that the presence of the patriotic statesman who organised successive contingents of loyal Canadians for active service in South Africa, with an Irishman who has publicly prayed that Heaven might bring success to the Boers, is an anomaly of a mournful type.

In the London Bankruptcy Court last month, at a meeting of the creditors of the Marquess of Queensberry, the latter attributed his insolvency to losses on company work, interest on the St. John Exchange, and the great expense of winding up the estate of the late Marquess. He first became aware of his position about four months ago, when he realised that he was insolvent for the time, being unable to dispose of concessions obtained by him in Siberia. The account filed showed gross liabilities £13,305, of which £12,555 is unsecured, £5,000 being returned as contingent only, and assets £15,041.

Mr. Allan MacGregor, a Scotsman, who has been in Ceylon about six months, left at the end of last month for Akyah, Borneo, to be admitted into the Buddhist priesthood. Mr. MacGregor studied the Buddhist religion prior to coming out to Ceylon. Dr. Fuhr, another European Buddhist, is expected at Colombo from Europe, also on his way to Borneo, to be ordained a priest. Dr. Fuhr was a short time ago Archaeological Commissioner in India, and published several works on that branch of the Service. His main wonderful discoveries of Buddhist relics, which were afterwards found to be more than doubtful.

It is stated officially in the Indo-China papers that the Pasteur Institute at Saigon has been placed directly under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. As regards administration and expenditure it is placed in the Department of Civil Affairs. Its functions include, first, the treatment of hydrophobia after dog-bite second, the preparation of Jennerian lymph third, the preparation and the supply, either gratuitous or on payment, of therapeutic serum and lymph of various kinds to hospitals, to druggists, to medical practitioners, and to veterinary surgeons in Indo-China and throughout the Far East.

Straits papers announce the arrival in Singapore by the *Ville de Ciotat*, on their way to Saigon, of the members of an important French geographical mission, charged by the Minister for the Colonies with the duty of visiting and reporting upon the Far East generally. This mission is exclusively of a military character, and includes M. Vanloger de Beaupré, an officer on the General Staff, and the chief of the mission; Captain Massenet and Pén, Lieut. Roumeigro, de Bats, de Kermol, André, Ronget, and Bellot. It is supplied with scientific apparatus and instruments of every description, and is to carry on its work for a period of about two years.

A medal has been forwarded by the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New York to H. George, petty officer, formerly of H.M.S. *Orlando*, and now of H.M.S. *Vernon*. The medal, an extremely handsome one, bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Herbert George, seaman, of British ship *Orlando*, in recognition of his bravery and humanity in swimming, at great personal risk, to the drifting junk filled with American and British wounded, and bravely helping to save many lives, at Taku, China, June 22nd, 1900." A similar medal has been received by the mother of C. Turner, late leading seaman, of H.M.S. *Caturnian*, who was with George at the time, but who was unfortunately killed a few days later at Tientsin.

The *Malay Mail* expresses some surprise at the form which the railway extension scheme seems likely to take in the Peninsula, and says:—"It would appear that the idea of connecting Pahang with the western system has been dropped, the reason assigned being that such a line would merely cut through 50 miles of desolation and have its terminus nowhere. At the same time we get a hint of future policy by the mention of an eastern railway system which may at some future time be linked up with the western system and provide the terminus which is now declared to be lacking. The projected Duff Company's control of the mineral resources of Kelantan has evidently not been lost sight of. It has been so accustomed to look forward to the extension of the western line into Pahang that the present objection comes as a complete surprise.

A Tokyo telegram dated 19th December says:—"It is reported that Mr. Komura, Foreign Minister, in reference to the proposal to exchange Manchuria with Korea which was introduced by Marquis Ito and his followers, commented to the following effect: 'The only way to promote Japanese influence in Korea is to develop the trade in that country. It will be almost impossible to exercise any control over the government of the peninsula. If it could be done it would only be a temporary influence owing to the constant political changes that occur in Korea. Manchuria possesses far greater riches than Korea, and the Japanese trade with the former country has made great progress in recent years. To abandon Manchuria would have a most disastrous effect upon Japan. It would be far more beneficial to Japan to possess trading rights in Manchuria than in Korea. If Japan wants to develop her commerce in Korea there is no necessity to ask for Russian assistance, as the Japanese have already acquired the necessary rights and privileges. It would be very much against Japanese interest to countenance the Russian invasion of Manchuria.'

A water match was decided on the Shanghai race-course on the 21st inst. between Mr. Craig's *Wah ne* (Mr. W. W. Cox up) and Mr. Vaughan's *Corsair* (owner up), *Wah ne* winning easily.

The deaths are announced from London of William Bateman Hanbury, second Baron Bateman, in the 76th year of his age; and Charles William Hylton Molinere, fifth Earl of Sefton, born in 1827.

On the 30th ult. the cable steamer *Faraday* finished laying a cable between the Azores Islands and Ireland, for the Commercial Cable Company. This completes the fourth cable of that Company between the United States and England.

Four hundred and eighteen sacks of Australian mail were being rushed across the American Continent at the end of last month to reach New York in time for the steamer, on the 1st inst. for Queenstown. This is the second instalment of Australian mail diverted from the Suez Canal route to the Trans-American pathway.

An Amsterdam despatch denies the Dutch duel story, and states that the report that the Queen's aide-de-camp, Major Van Tot, was wounded is absolutely denied by Major Van Tot's brother, who says the aide-de-camp is suffering from peritonitis. At the theatres, continues the despatch, the biograph pictures of the Queen are tumultuously cheered nightly, while those of Prince Henry are loudly hissed.

The *Matin* and other Paris papers which published extracts from the confidential reports of General Voyron with regard to testing in Peking by French missionaries stated that the latter appear to have been assisted in their solicitation of Prince Li's palace by French soldiers and sailors, whom they rewarded with cheques amounting to 50,000 francs, which General Frey subsequently forced the men to return to the missionaries.

The *Times* of the 23rd ult. publishes a long letter from Mr. Barker, Secretary of the Argonaut Club, of Toronto, urging the Stewards of the Henley Regatta not to change their conditions concerning foreign or Colonial entries, which he describes as "fully sufficient to keep the standard of amateurism high enough to satisfy the most pessimistic." Mr. Barker declares that the American and Canadian crews go simply to row at Henley, and for no other reason, and that, until an American crew can win, it can hardly be expected that a British crew will visit America, "an event that would do much to raise the standard of rowing in the New World."

The Chinese at San Francisco are preparing to make a vigorous fight against the re-enactment of the Geary exclusion law. A proclamation has been issued by the Chinese Sir Companies requiring every Chinese in the United States to contribute the sum of \$1 at once. The fund raised is to be used in the effort to defeat exclusion. "In order to compel the payment of the assessment the proclamation states that if payment is not made within one month the amount exacted will be doubled and delinquents who fail to pay within two months will have their assessment doubled once more. Let some should still seek to evade the enforced contribution the proclamation adds that Chinese desiring to return to China will be compelled to exhibit a receipt showing that they have made payment, and in default of such receipt they will be fined \$10. The proclamation has been posted in Chinatown, San Francisco, and is to be distributed all over the States.

It is reported that at the end of last month the National Club, London, was much upset by the fact that Mr. Hall Caine had opened a Roman Catholic bazaar a little while ago in the Isle of Man. In doing so he made a speech in which he announced himself as belonging to the "Big Church," the church outside the churches; saying also that of all the churches the Roman church was the church of the poor, and speaking of the Pope as "His Holiness" and "Holy Father." These were grounds of offence to certain members of the National Club, whose standing orders say it shall consist of "members who hold the doctrines of the principles of the reformed faith." The general committee at its meeting to consider whether Mr. Hall Caine, as a member, had not violated the principles supposed to be held by its members, passed a resolution denouncing Mr. Caine's conduct and requiring him to give instant notice to the rule of the standing orders which called for an explanation or resignation, or falling either for expulsion.

FOOTBALL

NAVY & H.K.F.C. A match under Rugby rules was played on Saturday at Happy Valley between the above teams, and the spectators were treated to one of the best displays that have been seen on the ground this season. The game was full of interest until the end and resulted in a draw—one try each. The Club try was scored by Jordan; the honour of that which stood at the credit of the Navy belonged to one of the three-quarters. On the whole, the Club forwards showed the superior form, especially in the second half, but the foot-work was had in the scrummages, the forwards frequently leaving the ball behind when wheeling; and the heeling out with rare exceptions was slowly in the extreme. The Club halves were fairly good in tackling and combination, but the three-quarters, with the exception of Danby, who showed great speed at times, were poor. Smyth was suffering from a previous injury to his head. For the Navy, Gibson, forward, and the halves did well, while the three-quarters showed excellent combination of a kind not expected out here. McMurtrie, the best man on the field, played a great game both in the scrummages and in the open, and Hallifax also put in some fine work in the open.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS SERVICE.

LONDON, 24th December.

MARQUIS ITO'S TOUR.

Marquis Ito has arrived in London. Colonels Colenbrander and Steele have surprised Boer laagers in the Pietersburg district, Northern Transvaal, capturing sixty-two and thirty-two of the enemy respectively.

LONDON, 26th December.

SOUTH AFRICA—THE TAFELKOP FIGHT.

Major Damant, of Damant's Horse, was wounded in the fighting at Tafelkop, on the 20th instant, not at Begerderly as at first reported. Major Damant's total casualties in this action were three officers and twenty-nine men killed, five officers and thirty-five men wounded.

MARQUIS ITO IN ENGLAND.

The *Times* publishes a laudatory article on Marquis Ito, and has also a long special article recounting his career.

LATER.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY SHIP.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has been appointed United States Secretary of Treasury in succession to the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, resigned.

LONDON, 26th December.

AMERICA AND THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that of the twenty-five million dollars, America's share of the Chinese indemnity, America will relieve China of eighteen million dollars, retaining only the balance as the bare amount of her extra expenditure in connection with the expedition.

LONDON, 27th December.

SOUTH AFRICA—A BRITISH CAMP RUSHED.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Johannesburg, states that General Buller reports that on the 14th instant Colonel Finnan's camp at Twofountain was successfully rushed by a considerable force of Boers under De Wet, and that it is feared our casualties are heavy. The column consisted of four companies Yeomanry, with two guns, and was guarding the head of the block-house line from Hurlsmith to Bethlehem. The Imperial Light Horse has gone in pursuit of the enemy.

LONDON, 27th December.

MARQUIS ITO'S TOUR.

Marquis Ito, accompanied by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister in London, was received at the Foreign Office and subsequently presented to King Edward. He lunches at the Mansion House on the 3rd January, and leaves Marseilles for Japan on the 12th January.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Signor Marconi is erecting a transatlantic wireless telegraph station at Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE FUTILITY OF FUMIGATION IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS." Hongkong, 26th December.

Sir,—Will Dr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, be good enough to answer the following questions, which it was my intention to ask some weeks ago:

1. Is there a water famine in the Colony?
2. Is it a fact that many of the inhabitants have not been able to collect sufficient water for potable purposes; and is it true that certain citizens have been voicing their grievances in the local papers?
3. Such being the case, are the inhabitants of this Colony in a position to wash and cleanse, and keep their houses in a sanitary condition?
4. Under the circumstances, what is the present condition of the sewers and drains of the City?
5. Will not the foul and putrid animal and vegetable refuse, etc., in the sewers and drains produce poisonous gases and disease germs?
6. Are not gases a danger to the public health?
7. Are not such filthy and unkept sewers and drains the breeding places of plague germs and other disease germs?
8. Are not these very sewers and drains the homes and feeding-places of the plague-inoculated rats?
9. Are these sewers flushed? If not, why not?
10. Are the beneficial results of fumigation assured, under existing conditions?
11. Is it practical to destroy the germs inside the houses and leave the sewers and drains—the breeding-places—untouched?
12. Is it not a fact that these houses get re-charged with poisonous gases and disease germs immediately they are reopened?
13. Is it not a fact, if such is the case, that fumigation without a plentiful water supply and a thorough flushing of the sewers and drains is utterly useless and a waste of the taxpayers' money?—Yours, etc.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NO. 1, DES VUEX VILLAS, PEAK,
from 1st February.
No. 19, BELLILIOS TERRACE, from 1st
January.
OFFICES in Marine House, Queen's Road
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1901. [13325]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

HONGKONG.
IN View of the intimate connection between
PLAGUE and RATS, the Sanitary
Board invite the attention of Householders to
the fact that Rat-catchers supplied with the
necessary Traps, &c., will be sent to any
domestic building which is infested with rats
upon application to the Medical Officer of
Health.
By Order.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary, Sanitary Board,
28th December, 1901. [13326]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to Tientsin,
CHINKING and HANKOW.)
THE Steamship

"LYEEMOON,"
Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the
above port on THURSDAY, the 2nd January,
1902, at 2 p.m.
This Steamship has superior accommodation for
First and Second Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
STERNSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13323]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA.
The Company's New Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"
Captain A. Ramay, will be despatched for the
above port on FRIDAY, 3rd January, 1902, at
Noon.
The attention of Passengers is directed to
the excellent accommodation provided by this
steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric
Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13324]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
is now ready and contains—
Leading Articles—
Anti-Dynastic Trouble in Honan.
The Empress Dowager and her Friends.
Piracy in the Canton Delta.
The Cattle Question.
Charges of Monetary Interference.
Questions for the U.S. Congress.
The Crisis: Telegrams.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.
The Case of Amok at Tientsin.
City Hall and Museum.
Manila.
Out of Doors in Borneo.
Peking.
Nanking.
Northern Notes.
Correspondence.
High-Level Tramways Co., Limited.
Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Hall.
Cricket.
Football.
Hongkong and Port News.
Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in
advance; postage, \$2.
Extra copies 30 cents each (cash).
Copies can be posted from the Office to
addressed; including postage, 34 cents each,
or \$1 for three copies (cash).
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13325]

SEND

Additions and Corrections for the
Hongkong Pages of the
CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
up to morning of the 31st inst.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13317]

LADIES' DIRECTORY.
THE Publishers would be glad to receive
Additions and Changes of Address
up to morning of the 31st inst.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13318]

WANTED.
A PORTUGUESE CLERK, must be firm
in Book-keeping.
Salary, \$75 per month.
KRUSE & CO.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13313]

THE undersigned is now prepared to
supply
CHRISTMAS CAKES
of the best quality, weighing from 1 lb. to
20 lbs., and also Mince Pies, Assorted Cakes,
&c. &c.
DONABEE NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Bakery,
51, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1901. [13123]

CHEAP NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
OWING to the late arrival of our Goods
from England for the Christmas Season,
we beg to offer all our Stock of CHOCOLATES
in Fancy Boxes, in Plain Boxes, at
COST PRICE.
Please call and inspect.
JEELEBOY & CO.,
190, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13312]

CHEAP PASSAGE.
A FEW CHEAP PASSAGES for
EUROPEANS to MANILA by
steamer sailing on or about the 29th inst., P.M.
For Particulars, apply to
A FOOK & CO.,
Ship's Comptroller,
9, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [13319]

B. J. REMEDIOS
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.
No. 4, WEST TERRACE, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ences.
Is also prepared to purchase used Postage
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
25 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [13082]

INTIMATIONS

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1902.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
T. P. COCHRANE,
p. Manager, Hongkong.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.
For the MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong Agency,
L. BERTRAND GUE,
Acting Manager.
For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED,
J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

For the DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK, H. SCHOTTLANDER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1901. [13277]

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Insurance Offices will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1902.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, and
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
For the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
W. H. PERCIVAL,
Agent.
For the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
For the YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
For the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
GEO. L. TOMLIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1901. [13278]

NOTICE.
A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.30 p.m., TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st day of December, 1901, for the purpose of considering the following application—
From one ANTONIO FONSECA for the transfer of his Adjunct Licence to sell and retail intoxicating Liquors on the premises situate at No. 13, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Connaught House" to one JOHN H. WAINWRIGHT.
F. A. HAZELAND,
Police Magistrate.
Magistracy,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [13280]

NOTICE.
DURING REPAIRS to one of the Kowloon Peninsula cannot be maintained. Water will, however, be TURNED ON from above 6 a.m. till Noon.
It is anticipated that the repairs will be completed and the full supply resumed within a few days.
The districts of Mong-kok-tai and Yau-mai are not included in the above Notice, as they are supplied from a separate source.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1901. [13174]

NOTICE.
SPECIAL HOME RETURN TICKETS.
FROM the 1st January, 1902, we will issue SPECIAL HOME RETURN TICKETS available for two years (from date of departure to date of arrival on return) for one and one half fare.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Cie.
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents,
Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1901. [13301]

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of JAMES WHITEFIELD & CO., known in Chinese by the name of TONG-CHONG, has changed hands.
All Debtors and Creditors of the Firm are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible, in order that there may be a proper settlement of their accounts.
J. MCGOWAN,
Executor of the Estate of the late JAMES WHITEFIELD.
Amoy, 12th December, 1901. [13188]

Q. U. A. N. W. A. H. & CO.,
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES on APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1264]

NOTICE OF FIRM.
NOTICE.
We have this day authorized Mr. NEIL BRODERICK to sign our firm.
HOLME, RINGER & CO.,
Nagasaki, 1st December, 1901. [13291]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of Mr. J. J. FRANCIA, K.C. (deceased), to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (MONDAY),
the 30th December, 1901, at 11 a.m., at his OFFICES, No. 4, Des Vaux Road,
A Large Number of HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, MILITARY, NAVAL, POLITICAL, and LEGAL, POETICAL, and THE DRAMA, TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE, ESSAYS, REFERENCE, BOOKS on SOUTH AFRICA and the FAR EAST, MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c.;
Also a Number of BOOKS in the French, German and Spanish Languages.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1901. [13268]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
MONDAY,
the 29th January, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 20, Des Vaux Road,
The Wreck of the Steamship
"PUTANI MARU,"
as she now lies on the Island of Mindoro near Manila (Philippine Islands).
IN ONE LOT.
The HULL, PROPELLER, SHAFTS, BOILERS, and ENGINE, STEERING GEAR, TACKLE, CHAINS, ANCHORS, and all kinds of Material belonging to the ship, and PHOTOGRAPH and PLAN can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.
Terms—As Usual.
For further particulars, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1901. [13270]

PUBLIC COMP NY
THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 2, Albert Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of January, 1902, at 4 p.m., when the following resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th December, 1901, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.
"That the figures in Article No. 10, Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company, be altered to read \$1,500 (Fifteen hundred dollars)."
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. P. MOFFITT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1901. [13287]

A MOST USEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE
XMAS PRESENT
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Osaka, 10th December, 1901. [13298]

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Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [12408]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [13291]

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Apply to—
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Hongkong, 24th December, 1901. [13290]

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Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1789]

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [13028]

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Apply to—
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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1901. [13077]

TO LET.
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Apply to—
S. A. RAMJAHN,
Care of Thomas's Grill Room.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [131]

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GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.
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Hongkong, 29th November, 1901. [13022]

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Hongkong, 14th December, 1901. [13170]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1901. [13098]

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Taipei, 6th December, 1901. [13178]

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The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong, and at the London Office, 121, Fleet Street, Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [13010]

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PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

TOWARDS THE SUNRISE.

BY WILF GERRARE.

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CHAPTER IV.

RUSSIA'S BETTER HALF.

About three hundred years ago, whilst Cortes was conquering the new world for Spain, Yestnak, an outlaw, went eastward and annexed Siberia for Ivan the Terrible, Tsar of Muscovy and all the Russias. America has since changed hands several times, and has evolved nations, whereas Russia in Asia has simply grown, and justified the boast of the Emperor Nicholas I, that "where the Russian flag has once flown it shall never be hauled down."

For three hundred years Russian policy with regard to Siberia was unchanging; the East was a convenient place to which to send the undesirable subjects of the Tsar. Ivan the Terrible sent the first exiles there. He even banished to Siberia an Englishman, one William Barnsley, of Worcester, who long years afterwards returned a wealthy merchant. It is only since the commencement of the last century that Siberia has been raised to the status of a colony to be settled by free men alone. Like French and German foreign possessions, it has no system of self-government. Its laws are the Russian laws, administered in the different territories by the corresponding chanceries in St. Petersburg. There is no minister for Siberia, or special, exclusive department, unless the immigration staff be so considered. The Russian empire is to be homogeneous; Siberia is to become Russia beyond the Urals, or beyond Baikal, nothing more. Topographically and ethnographically the countries are similar, the dividing line is purely artificial, the eastern slopes and the western slopes of the Urals are almost identical. Siberia, it is contended, has no glacial period, but it is no worse for that, unless its climate, which is that of Russia intensified, is one result of the deprivation of an interesting geological epoch.

Russia has frozen tundras, virgin forests, great waterways flowing north and south, an immense plateau, but little above the sea-level, a belt of black soil prairie land merging with sandy desert. Siberia has the same. Russia has Samoyeds and Lapps; isolated settlements of Mordoi, Chuvashes, bands of roaming Bashkirs and Kalmyks. Siberia, if it has not the same people, has similar ones, and to the far east and north natives of distinct types. It is not these who constitute either Russia or Siberia.

The Slavs banished to Siberia, or transported there as convicted criminals, have all been people who dared to do and to be; the reformers, the faddists, the malcontents, the unconventional souls, whose spirits were at war with the prevailing state of things, individuals of strong character—whether good or bad—re-creating beings whom the rulers wished to tame, or thinkers and actors in advance of their time whose propinquity was felt to be dangerous to the State. Just such men and women as have made history in western Europe. They were followed by those who loved and appreciated them well enough to share their fate. To these must be added the free adventurers, men bold enough to risk the unknown and win fortune or perish, therefore essentially different to the socialistically inclined Slav, whose nature it is to depend always upon his ruler, the State, or his fellows.

Many of these pioneers succumbed to the hardships of the journey or the life; many left no successors. The isolated degenerate criminals would have become extinct as a class, but for the constant stream of their kind from Europe, so the portion of the population which is Siberian by birth and descent is derived from either the best of the exiles or the soldiers sent to guard the prison and settlements. As yet these have not become a nation or distinct people.

Military colonies were tried in Russia more than a century ago, and found wanting; in the south and east of Russia they have become extinct. Akin to them are the Cossack settlements in Siberia. These were formed for two purposes; first to supply a resident military force near the frontier, secondly to populate the country with a farming element. The two are antagonistic, hence failure in both. The Cossack is essentially a nomad grazer; immediately he tills the soil he loses the instinctive qualities of the Cossack soldier. He has an immovable stake in the country, he is unwilling to turn out for military work when his allotments require his labour. Last year great difficulty was experienced in getting the settled Cossacks mobilised for the military operations against Manchuria, and the better the soldiers succeeded as farmers the worse soldiers they make. Then as settlers and farmers they are inferior to the agricultural immigrants from Little Russia, inferior to the exiled settlers and their descendants, but they manage to maintain themselves in primitive Cossack fashion.

As the child of a Cossack is entitled to succeed to a share of the real estate of the settlement, or to a free grant of land from the Government, there is a premium on immortality, and the succession is complicated by multitudinous issues difficult to decide and rarely determined in a way satisfactory to all the parties. The great trouble arises when the advantageous situation of a Cossack post leads to its development as an industrial or distributing centre. The progress of Stretensk, Chita, and other places is checked by the Cossack administration, whose military organisation is incompatible with urban government. At Stretensk, with a population of 8,000, of whom only 1,200 are Cossacks, the military colonists claim to possess all the land in the vicinity—and this at the actual terminus of the great Siberian railway! The same trouble will arise in turn at Gorizia, Pokrovka, and the other

favourable points on the Shilka and Amur rivers, as the country becomes colonised from the west or east.

If the settlement of the land by means of military colonies has failed, the colonisation by administrative order, as at present pursued, is likely to prove equally abortive. A large number of immigrants are returning to their native places in European Russia. They are the people who have been allotted land unsuitable for their occupation, who expected an easier life than they found, families who would prove good colonists if properly allocated. The English remedy would be to allow the individual freedom of action within definite limits, and permit him to choose the district and, if free, the particular lot therein, which he feels capable of occupying profitably. It is doubtful whether such Russian peasants as the Government aids to reach and settle in given parts of Siberia would be capable of choosing wisely, but if they failed, they would have themselves only to blame, whereas they now assert that the government, and the government only, is in fault.

The emigration movement in Russia is to some extent regulated by the liability of the agricultural peasant to pay his way with his commune to the State. In some districts, particularly in Little Russia, there is congestion; the peasants are fairly well-to-do as peasants, and liberty to emigrate to Siberia is easily obtained. There are no poor agricultural districts, with land which may be grazed, but which is not profitable to till, and from these districts it is easy to obtain a transfer. There are also inhabitants whom the communes would prefer to be without; and there are peasants who, from the accounts they have received from former exiles, or from relatives, are desirous of seeking fortune in Siberia. There are also Colonial communes who wish to receive further settlers of the right kind; these are generally in a position to guard their interests and to obtain what they require.

The unsuccessful agricultural labourer, of the pauper class, is the emigrant most unwisely treated by the Government. He and his are either conveyed by sea to Vladivostok, or forwarded overland to mid-Siberia. He gets a free pass he is fed during the long journey, well housed at his destination, and kept there in idleness, sometimes for months before assigned his land. From the Government stores he gets an allowance of provisions and the necessary agricultural implements, seeds, and instructions. He leaves, confirmed in his idleness, fully assured that the State must, and will, support him, and more or less careless of the amount to his debt for advances. Sometimes before he has been asked for the first payment he is tired of Siberia and work. He cannot clear his ground, the insects annoy him, his stock does not suit him, the older settlers are against him, so he gives up, and drifts.

Sometimes the immigration authorities are in fault. They locate men laboriously haphazard. Or the central authority is to blame by attempting with such immigrants to out-exile and early free settlers whom the Government consider to be squatters. Land which has been cleared and made to yield a profitable return is wrested from those who have always tilled it, and apportioned to the more favoured newcomers on terms. Sometimes the newcomers hold to their gift; sometimes the former holders manage to cajole or frighten them away. In such districts there is more strife than honest labour.

The immigrant, who is almost a pauper, is so treated by the immigration officers that as often as not he becomes absolutely pauperised, and learns to depend upon the authorities for everything, everything to him being the bare necessities of life. Their weeks' sea voyage, the comfortable housing and good food at the immigrant station, tend to make the peasant disinclined to begin afresh in a rude log-hut on virgin soil, with none but strangers around him and unknown difficulties and dangers presenting themselves at every turn.

The overland railway journey to Eastern Siberia takes the immigrant at least twice as long as it does the ordinary traveller; the greater part of the time he is waiting on a siding. From Suolensk to Baikal in a month is good travelling. He has to await a Government barge or steamer; and from that he, with all his belongings, may be put ashore wherever the depth of water may require that the ship be lightened. An immigrant camp on the banks of the Amur had been formed in that way; the passengers had been there fifteen days when I spoke with them. They expected to remain another fortnight, and it is possible that they are there still. Unless a Government boat with spare accommodation happens to take them on, they have only two things to do—become squatters at that spot or construct a raft and float down stream to their destination or an immigrant station. This last is the easiest solution; it requires only the men. Away down the Amur I passed a small raft constructed of a few banks of driftwood bound together with withes. The oars were sticks, to which, for blades, the staves of an old oak were tied; other staves made the floor; in an old soap-box was tea, bread and salt; in the lid of an old tin box the embers of the fire were kept aglow. Two men had come on this rough craft eight hundred miles, and had eleven hundred more to travel. Typical Russian peasants, they were able to endure the hardships of their journey; they declared they enjoyed it, and lacked nothing.

Siberia is not only larger, but it is greater than Russia. It is the better half, in the sense that the people are superior, from the British or Western point of view. There was a Russian saying: "The nearer the Tsar the greater the danger." Its modern rendering is: "The further from the capital the greater freedom." In Siberia it is possible to do things one could not do in older Russia. In the first place the distance is so great that every little trouble could not be sent to St. Petersburg for settlement; the government and officials had to

decide without reference to their central departments. Moreover, the Russians who were found in Siberia were, as a class, difficult to control; men who felt they were so near the deepest bottom of hell that whatever they did or failed to do, could make but little difference in their condition. Now, for one Russian official who is a martinet insisting upon the fulfilment of every law to the letter, there are a score who are content if the spirit of the special regulations are recognised, and fifty who find it easier to let people have their own way within as wide limits as the written law is capable of being construed. As a rule the men are reckless, the officials lazy. Forced to shift for themselves, the exiles, settlers, and released convicts formed society as nearly in accordance with their own ideals as circumstances permitted. The sectarians who suffered exile rather than sacrifice their faith have settlements far in advance of the average Russian village, whilst the political exiles made themselves a home as good as they knew how to make it, and devoted their spare time to studying the natural history of the country around them.

Later settlers come into contact with these men who have struggled against the State and survived, they become more independent, talk of their rights instead of asking for privileges, and soon—not having suffered the penalty—assume freedom of action. For the Russian peasant to travel overland towards the sunrise is itself an education. He mixes to some extent with fellow-passengers higher than he in the social scale, he observes them closely, what they claim as their due he claims. Men who have been convicted of crimes from petty larceny and mutiny to murder, tell him their stories, and the stories they have heard; tell him how the settlers have fared, what they have demanded and how much has been granted them; the dangers to expect, and the means others have taken to overcome difficulties.

Compared with Russia, Siberia is inadequately peopled. There are (owing, or rather great sprawling villages miles in length, and a population of from five to ten thousand, amongst whom are known bad characters, and yet have only a couple of score policemen. The individual guards his property and his person as best he can; trivial offences cannot be noticed, and the perpetrators of the worst crime often escape undetected. The settlers know this, and it is a very good schooling for the Russian peasant who, from cradle to grave, is never taught to rely upon himself.

Materially, too, Siberia is richer than Russia. Gold deposits and the natural resources, minerals and vegetables, await exploration. There has been an abundance of convict labour available, so that some Siberian villages have buildings worthy of towns, and the more important centres, as Irkutsk, rank higher than the capitals of provincial governments in Russia itself.

Trade is brisk everywhere, but commerce is in its infancy. Much of what is produced is consumed locally, and the demand is increasing. From western Siberia, many tons of butter find a way to the English market, but it is by way of Denmark, where it is re-made and so handled as to render it indistinguishable from "Best Danish." Some corn reaches Russia, some is exported, much more might be raised and marketed profitably.

Siberia has some of the finest meadow and prairie grazing ground in the world; the stock in a few districts is good but might be improved. Much of it is in the hands of people who know no better way of using milk than allowing it to stand until sour, then eat the curds. Other settlers understand farming better; these succeed, and in a few years want better machinery than the Government can supply. They combine to purchase the latest harvesters, reapers, and threshers, and can glut a local market. What Siberia wants most is men, good farmers and hard workers. If Siberia were thrown open to the world to colonise it would get them. But the foreigner may not own land in the Russian empire, and the foreigner would be unwise to go so far as a tenant farmer. Siberia must wait for the slow, uncertain methods of the Russian settler to enrich her. And the peasant is slow in coming and slow in getting to work. In his wake are so many artisans, traders, and non-producers as his labour will support. At the present rate of settlement, it will take generations to colonise Siberia, so that in the end Russia must be outstripped, British colonies and other lands, with no greater natural advantages, bearing so much greater population and producing so much more wealth.

Another fate may be in store for Eastern Siberia if Chinese coolie labour is freely imported as at present. The Chairman has built a railroad, which is the finest tug in all Siberia; he can raise more on a road of ground than a Russian farmer will grow upon an acre, and neither the Russian nor the Siberian native can compete with him in the labour market. He will be master of the country between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Baikal, making of it a second Manchuria, and that without owning a square yard of ground, or having any voice in the Government of the country. He succeeds by hard work, and to Russia in the Far East his labour has already become indispensable. The State, and maybe the private capitalists, will benefit, but the Russian peasant is completely outclassed, and all the protection his Government can give him will not now suffice to place Siberia in his hands.

(To be continued.)

If you want your Boots well polished, tell your Valet or the Maid to ask for

WALTON'S BOOT CREAMS

AND VARNISHES.

WALTONIAN CREAM, WHITE & BLACK.

JANUE MOSCOVITE, TAN—3 SHADES.

PARISIAN DRESS-BOOT POLISH.

Order from Stores or Wholesale to—

JOHN WALTON (PARIS),

MANUFACTURER,

176, SHAPPEBURY AVENUE,

LONDON.

[275]

RUPTURE BELIEVED AND OFTEN CURED

BY THE USE OF OUR

PATENT TRUSS INVENTION.

The Lancet, October 3rd, 1885, says: "It is comfortable, adapts itself readily to the movement of the body, and is very effective."
British Medical Journal, May, 1885, says: "It is a very ingenious and successful truss."
Medical Times and Hospital Gazette, 1885, says: "Hodges & Co. have for years past devoted their attention and skill to the improvement of trusses, for the treatment of various kinds of Hernia, following the principles laid down by Professor Wood, of King's College Hospital."

Particulars—

HODGES & CO., 80, COLLEGE STREET, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.

[2702]

GREG RECKE

10 and 20, FEATHERSTONE STREET

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "GREGRECKE, LONDON."

GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SAUCES & DELICACIES.

WHOLESALE EXPORTERS OF

CONTINENTAL AND COLONIAL PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

AND DRIED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

(BEST QUALITY ONLY).

DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN

POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, AND FARM PRODUCE.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. [2750]

NESBIT & CO., WOODFORD GREEN

ESSEX.

ELECTRICIANS.

ELECTRICAL AGENTS.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

DEALERS IN ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

ALL OUR BRANCHES HAVE THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE

MANAGERS OF OUR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. ELECTRIC BELLS. ELECTRIC HEATING.

NESBIT & CO., WOODFORD GREEN, ESSEX. [2751]

JAPAN COALS

THE MITSUI RUSSIAN KAISHA

(OR MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—43, SARAYOTO-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON OFFICE—54, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG OFFICE—3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,

Hankow, Chong, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu,

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

| FROM | OUTWARDS | DUW |
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| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "MEMNON" | On 3rd January. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "IDOMENEUS" | On 8th January. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "TANTALUS" | On 18th January. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "AJAX" | On 22nd January. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "PYRRHUS" | On 31st January. |

| OR | HOMEWARDS | TO SAIL |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| LONDON | "DEUCALION" | On 7th January. |
| LONDON | "PELEUS" | On 21st January. |
| LONDON | "STENTOR" | On 4th February. |
| LONDON | "IDOMENEUS" | On 18th February. |
| LONDON | "AJAX" | On 14th March. |
| LIVERPOOL DIRECT | "PATROCLUS" | On 20th January. |
| LIVERPOOL DIRECT | "TANTALUS" | On 15th February. |

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)
S.S. "STENTOR" from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL arrived on the 25th inst. and leaves for SHANGHAI and JAPAN at Noon, to-day, 27th inst.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "SUNGKIANG" | On 30th December. |
| SINGAPORE | "HANYANG" | On 30th December. |
| SHANGHAI | "WOOSUNG" | On 2nd January, 1902 |
| Kobe and YOKOHAMA | "CHANGSHA" | On 12th January, 1902 |
| MANILA | "CHINGTU" | On 16th January, 1902 |
| PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE | "CHINGTU" | On 16th January, 1902 |

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | LEAVING |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| TAMSWI, VIA SWATOW | "DAIJI MARU" | SUNDAY, 5th January. |
| AND AMOY | "T. OGATA" | January. |
| ANPING, VIA SWATOW | "MAIDZURU MARU" | WEDNESDAY, 8th January, 1902. |
| AND AMOY | "T. SAITO" | January, 1902. |
| FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW | "ANPING MARU" | THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1902. |
| AND AMOY | "K. SUZUKI" | January, 1902. |

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

THE COMPANY'S WELL-KNOWN STEAMSHIP

"ROSETTA MARU,"
3,876 Tons Gross.
Captain Tate, having been placed on the above Service, will be despatched hence for MANILA, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th January, 1902, at Noon.
Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
AGENTS.

No. 6, Ice House Street and Corner of Des Vaux Road, First Floor.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S NEW YORK LINE.

THE Steamship

"ASAMA,"
Captain Bennett, will be despatched as above on 31st December.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1901. [3250]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"VALETTA,"
Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed by Bombay without transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars apply to
B. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PLYMOUTH AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Straits, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE,"
Captain Heller, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, p.m.

The Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers. Electric light. A Doctor is carried.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
SANDER, WIELE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1901. [6]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
Captain Donaldson, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1901. [3292]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Screw Steamship

"KUMANO MARU,"
3,873 Tons Gross, Captain E. W. Haswell, will be despatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, at 4 p.m.

This new Mail Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior Accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Stowage carried.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1901. [3300]

REQUAIR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ORONSAT" 1902 About 4th Jan.

"AFRIDI" About 15th Jan.

"HILLGLEN" About 24th Jan.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" About 8th Feb.

For Freight and further information, Apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1901. [3322]

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.

THE Steamship

"ELITA NOSSACK,"
Captain Bruha, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 4th January, at 4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to
EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [3316]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1902, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia, are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [3240]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENTOR,"
are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and is loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 28th instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 1st January, 1902, will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 2nd January, 1902. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1901. [18]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, TACOMA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ AND MOI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEENKAI,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Car or are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1901. [3302]

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Amoy, German steamer, 1,072, Wolf, Dec. 28.

A. R. Marty.

Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,058, Sadaki, Dec. 28.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Brand, Norw. str., 1,529, Thorenson, Dec. 29.

Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Carton, British str., 1,110, Lawrence, Dec. 24.

Chelydra, British str., 1,574, Orr, Dec. 27.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chingchi, British str., 2,060, Williams, Dec. 27.

Chiyooka, Amr. str., 1,211, Sleeman, Dec. 22.

China, German str., 1,055, Muegel, Nov. 29.

Butterfield & Swire.

Chunshian, British str., 1,282, Jenkins, Dec. 11.

Bradley & Co.

Deutscher, German str., 1,001, Frasn, Dec. 25.

Siemssen & Co.

Edleron, British str., 2,316, Russell, Dec. 23.

Admiralty.

Elita Noosack, Ger. str., 1,161, Brann, Dec. 18.

East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited.

Elas, German str., 1,702, Schonwaldt, Dec. 26.

Jensen & Co.

Emma, German str., 1,681, Samuelson, Dec. 21.

Jensen & Co.

Emma Layton, Ger. str., 1,109, Schall, Dec. 9.

E. A. Trading Co.

Empress of China, Brit. str., 3,003, Archibald, Dec. 26.

C. P. R. Co.

Esmeralda, British str., 966, Roiger, Dec. 23.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Foodon, British str., 1,159, Smale, Dec. 24.

Butterfield & Swire.

Fushun, British steamer, 1,457, Lunt, Dec. 4.

Chines.

Haitan, British steamer, 1,183, Roach, Dec. 24.

Douglas Laprak & Co.

Heinrich Muesel, Ger. str., 989, Dolfs, Dec. 12.

East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited.

Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., 2,302, Hallstrom, Dec. 15.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., 2,035, Murai, Dec. 23.

M. B. Kaisha.

Heilao, French str., 609, Morless, Dec. 28.

A. R. Marty.

Hopang, British str., 1,359, Roope, Dec. 27.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 3,918, Parsons, Dec. 15.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kashang, British str., 1,128, Sanderson, Dec. 25.

Butterfield & Swire.

Kong Hong, German str., 865, Mollermann, Dec. 27.

Butterfield & Swire.

Kwanglo, British str., 1,467, Lincoln, Dec. 29.

Chines.

Kwangping, British str., 1,243, Blake, Dec. 27.

Chines.

Kwellin, British str., 1,018, Mackenzie, Dec. 27.

Butterfield & Swire.

Laisang, British str., 2,225, Payne, Dec. 24.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lyeemoon, German steamer, 1,238, Lehmann, Dec. 24.

Siemssen & Co.

Martha, German str., 1,771, Hemmet, Dec. 19.

Johnsen, Ger. str., 1,771, Hemmet, Dec. 19.

Massang, British str., 1,643, Welsh, Dec. 19.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nanchang, Brit. str., 1,060, Finlayson, Dec. 27.

Butterfield & Swire.

Olympia, Amr. str., 1,791, Trubridge, Dec. 14.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Paoting, British str., 1,088, Shaw, Dec. 9.

Butterfield & Swire.

Perla, British str., 1,324, McArthur, Dec. 12.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Petrach, German str., 1,252, Uecker, Dec. 20.

Sand, Wieser & Co.

Polemhall, British str., 2,596, Heppell, Dec. 22.

Standard Oil Co.

Salamanca, British str., 883, Anderson, Dec. 16.

Bradley & Co.

Sandakan, German str., 1,374, Brandstetter, Dec. 29.

Melchers & Co.

Skarpso, Norw. str., 1,330, Tollefsen, Dec. 29.

Chines.

Skuld, Norwegian str., 914, Bertou, Dec. 15.

Chines.

Sungking, British str., 1,021, Moore, Dec. 24.

Butterfield & Swire.

Taichang, German str., 828, Ahrens, Nov. 17.

Meyer & Co.

Telomachus, Brit. str., 1,379, Williamson, Dec. 20.

Chines.

Tientsin, British str., 1,250, Mathias, Dec. 19.

Butterfield & Swire.

Triton, German str., 1,032, Clausen, Dec. 22.

Siemssen & Co.

Victoria, Swedish str., 989, Heilberg, Dec. 11.

Wingsang, British str., 1,517, Sellar, Dec. 29.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Negre, Dec. 28.

Messageries Maritimes.

Yuenang, British str., 1,128, Rolfe, Dec. 6.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

